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Mr. Bryan is adding to the stock of Democratic harmony by again assailing David B. Hill. Generally Mr. Bryan is creating a great deal of harmony with a club.

If J. Pierpont Morgan could organize consolidation or merger of European rulers he might greatly reduce the expenses of government and perhaps shut down two or three of them permanently.

The fear that air might be mixed with natural gas by meter measurement is probably unfounded, but there has been a great opponent of protection, commends those injection of wind in a pending proposition to buy out one of the companies,

Senator Money's conduct in drawing knife on a street-car conductor was bad enough, but it was a mild offense compared with stabling our soldiers in the back, as Senators Rawlins and Carmack did.

Henry Watterson's horse and man on was President, but now the horse is so old and wind-broken that he cannot long stand up under the daily service to which his proprietor is putting him.

they desire to be protected against their | tion of the Republican platform is an ediown amendment.

Ex-Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, says the framers of the Constitution intended that the Senate thould be a conservative body. Those excellent men certainly never contemplated that such men as Rawlins and Carmack would be members of that

When Democratic senators vilify and defame brave officers in the Philippines, who have no chance to reply, the names of the senators who congratulate them should be given, in order that the country may apportion the infamy. There is disgrace enough for all.

of Agriculture because it is not sufficiently favorable to bear out the arguments of the Oxnard lobby. The inquiry may call forth aptly termed a war for humanity. an answer

Some interesting questions on military and civil law might be raised if Generals Chaffee and Bell should sue Senator Rawlins for slander in calling one of them dastard villain" and the other "a brutal, cowardly beast." Would "senatorial courtesy" be a good defense?

Those who sneer at Grant meetings on the anniversary of his birth belong to a executive office in fifty years that it can party which has had but one man in the honor and praise, and that one-Grover Cleveland-a large majority of his party has been denouncing since 1895.

who fought in the late Cuban war must be | cause its ultimate object was humane. postponed till the agricultural interests of | The leaders of the Democratic party who the island are developed to a paying basis. | are trying to make an issue out of the con-It is also encouraging that he was sup- duct of the war in the Philippines have ported in this view by the leading Cuban | changed the expression to suit their pur-

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch says that the action love that he has made. Evidently road corporations which have been cutting rates for the meat packers and his move in the matter of the "merger."

Two years ago the Democratic orators and organs were demanding that the government extirpate the mild form of slavery and Mahommedanism in the Island Mindanao. Both were righteously indignant in epithets, but, now that the authorities have dealt with the fierce natives effectively, the same orators and organs howl against the making of war upon these offenders.

the dispatch which gives a plank of the asserted that "money corruption is freely charged," and that district committeemen The story that one candidate put \$3,000 in | denounced General Smith for ordering | such things might happen in other States,

man could afford to pay \$3,000 for any State | deemed necessary. Our troops made the such an expenditure was not possible. It is orders, too. Sherman's army on its march not that this story is told of a Republican to the sea left the country behind it more convention which causes the Journal to like a howling wilderness than a flower object; in fact, it would object if it were garden. The Filipinos have not made a told of a Democratic state convention, if great fight, as the Confederates dia, but false, because it gives the impression that | they have been very stubborn and it was of this State, which is not the case. The If they had recognized the rightful author-Journal does not believe that money is used | ity of the United States at the beginning | good listener." \$5.00 to buy delegates to a state convention of there would have been no war, they would either party. Indeed, the impression prevails that if money is used in such conventions less is expended in Indiana than in .60 cents other States. Yet the New York World has year. No subscription taken for less than three a startling headline, "Tap Barrels for Needy Hoosiers." Such a statement is a slander which all Indianians should resent. The most deplorable result of such declara-JOURNAL, NEWSPAPER COMPANY, tions is that they lead people who read yellow newspapers to believe that nomina-Persons sending the Journal through the mails tions are bought and sold. Such a belief on in the United States should put on an eight-page | the part of many quite intelligent people is calculated to destroy their respect for popular government, which would be a calam-

INDIANA REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. The platform adopted by the Republican state convention last week has attracted the attention of the country and received commendation of the Republican press generally. The Omaha Bee devotes two editorials to different features of the platform, placing special stress upon the declaration in favor of a revision of the tariff from CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine time to time to suit the changing conditions. It calls attention to the fact that fourteen years ago the Republican convention that four years we have exported large quantinominated Benjamin Harrison placed itself on record against all combinations designed to control the conditions of trade. The corn and hay crop. The result is high Minneapolis Tribune, after briefly summar- prices, because those who who prepare izing its principal features, says that "it | cattle for the market cannot pay the presis a platform on which the Republicans of | ent price for corn and other feed and sell most States can well afford to go into the | the cattle for the prices which prevailed a | ferent, won't 1?" congressional campaign." The Hartford year ago or two years ago, or any year (Conn.) Courant says that "history and when corn in the cattle-feeding regions current events constructed the platform of | was worth from 25 to 35 cents a bushel. An the Indiana Republicans." The Pittsburg Gazette, under the caption, "True Repub- is an abundance of cattle in the cattle counlicanism Affirmed," calls attention to the try. That is true, but there is a scarcity declaration of the Indiana Republicans that | of fat cattle fit for the market. Sensational reciprocity with Cuba is a national duty, and to that other declaration favoring tariff revision without injury to home !ndustry. Indeed, it is a significant fact that about | for the market and those which are not. every Republican paper calling attention to | It is because they will not see that cattle the platform favors the expression in favor | fattened on corn costing 65 cents a bushel

portions of Senator Beveridge's address in which he discussed trusts. The Times observes the distinction between the trusts that promote trade instead of restricting it with a view of advancing prices. The Kan-Now the beet-sugar people are asking on the other hand, is displeased with the worse than no good. It is curious to note not remaining in their seats to listen to speech on the Philippine question, which it 1850, and of Sumner, Seward and Chase in later days, and which, it may be added, the Boston Herald denounced at the time. But the point to which attention is called is that Republicans generally approve the platform and regard it as the keynote of

# A WAR FOR HUMANITY.

The country is hearing a good deal nowadays about "wars of humanity." The expression was first used to characterize our The Buffalo Express asks if it is true that | war with Spain, which was begun for the the report of this year's beet-sugar produc- avowed purpose of ending Spanish rule in tion is being withheld by the Department | Cuba and of liberating the Cubans and giving them self-government That was not to be fought to a finish or that the was found and punished until rendered. Admiral Dewey did blank cartridges at the Spanish fleet in Manila bay. He did not take particular pains to avoid hurting anybody, and he kept on smashing the Spanish ships until they were all sunk, burned or captured. Yet he was prosecuting a war for humanity. The same spirit was shown at the battle of El Caney and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. Our soldiers and sailors, officers and men, understood they were there to fight the enemy into complete submission and they proposed to do it regard-President-elect Palma shows good sense less of how many people might be killed or In holding that payment of the soldiers hurt. Yet it was a war for humanity be-

pose. Instead of a war "for" humanity they now demand a war "of" humanity, by which they mean a war in which the enemy shall not be roughly handled, in which, if possible, no person on the other shall be hurt, and which shall not be fought to a finish. Their idea of a war of humanity is that when American soldiers are smitten on one cheek they shall turn the other, and that enemies in arms shall be killed with kindness instead of with bullets. Their contention is absurd and insincere. No war was ever conducted on the principle which they pretend to think should have been adopted or should be adopted now in the Philippines. No war since the world was created was ever conwars for humanity because they aimed at a humane or noble purpose, but there never was a war in which both belligerents did not do their best to hurt, kill and destroy Someone has telegraphed the New York | each other and compel submission of the World a thousand words about the Indiana enemy. The war in the Philippines-which, Republican state convention. That part of | by the way, is practically ended-has been a war for humanity because it has aimed platform and the names of the candidates at the extension of free government and the establishment of American sovereignty in a rightful possession, but it does not follow that it should have been conducted

his vote, is false. As a matter of fact no | have been issued in every war when it was | office is too much for human credulity. office, and all of the candidates being Shenandoah valley a howling wilderness rather poor men or men of limited means, during the civil war, and they acted under bribing is a common practice in the politics | necessary to whip them into submission. not have had to be whipped into submission and nobody would have been hurt. There never was a more righteous war than that | Puck. which has been prosecuted for the maintenance of the flag in the Philippines. It is pre-eminently a war for humanity, but even such wars cannot be conducted on the milk-and-water principles which Demo- one o' these American millionaire art connycratic senators are advocating.

# SOME OF THE CAUSES OF COSTLY

MEATS. The New York Times, while an advocate of free trade, is too well informed on the your grandmother was dead, and to-day you subject to say, as have other Democratic and free-trade papers in the East, that the repeal of the duties on meats and cattle would have the least effect upon present prices. On the contrary, that paper ridicules the assumption that sufficient meat will be imported to affect present prices, since the same cause that affects the prices of meat in the United States prevails in Canada. The United States produces nearly one-third of the meat of the whole world. For years we have been making efforts to open markets in Europe. During the last ties of meats, being able to make the prices. But in 1901, as in 1881, there was a short exchange gives figures showing that there papers and others in the East which imagine they are making an assault on protection will not distinguish between cattle fit

The New York Times, which is a decided | is worth less than 25 cents a bushel. be a scarcity of marketable cattle for beef since the failure of the corn crop. To some extent they were prepared for it. They paid a great deal more for cattle and hogs and those which seek to be monopolies this year than they did a year ago. Having control of the supply, they have advanced sas City Star, an independent and free- the selling price to a higher figure than trade paper, says that "the demand for | they would have done if the cattle country the regulation of trusts is clear and | had been full of fat cattle. At a time when strong." It accepts the declaration in favor | prudence should have led them to be satisof protection as a matter of course, but | fled with moderate prices greed led them quotes the words of the platform in favor | to increase the margin between the cost of of reciprocity and tariff revision, which it cattle to them and the selling price over | Star. says is embodied in the last speech of the margin which has prevailed for years. President McKinley. The Boston Herald, This is the just cause for the fresh hostility of the people against the packers. Now entire platform. It is, says the Herald, that the railroads have been enjoined from paying to the packers rebates of from 31/2 trust, shall not be removed. In other words, that on the same page with this condemna- to 51/2 cents a hundred pounds from the published rates of 18 to 23 cents from Missouri torial criticising Republican senators for and Chicago to the seaboard, they will lose \$4,000,000 a year. The best judgment is that Senator Rawlins's three or four days' common beef will be cheaper in July because grass-fattened cattle will be then put upon the market, but the corn-fattened beef to which many people are accustomed will not be much cheaper until the country has a good corn crop.

concerning the trade of the United States and Porto Rico is very instructive, taken in connection with the question of reciprocity with Cuba. The tariff between the derson Herald. United States and the island has been removed. No industry is harmed here, and the United States is sending five times as much merchandise there as it did prior to 1898. We take 52 per cent, of the exports of Porto Rico, and the island buys of us 82 per cent, of all the merchandise it imports. rapidly attaining prosperity. It should octrust that what has been accomplished in Porto Rico already applies to Cuba in a far lican party.-Goshen News-Times. sources, a larger area, and is nearer. With a large and growing market for flour, bacon, lard, butter, iron, steel, machinery, tools, textiles and a thousand other articles facturers can be secured by reciprocity with Cuba than with any other country.

check money, has had a hearing before a partment officials. The explanation of his plan was well received, but it will not be adopted without careful investigation. The tained by writing to many of the large ness, he has been able to compute the amount of money transmitted through the mails in small sums at approximately \$2,tem would be a great convenience for all persons who send or receive money in small sums through the mails, and that the nue from the stamps canceled on bills than it now derives from money orders, His plan deserves careful consideration at

The Beet-sugar Manufacturing Association of Michigan, at a meeting held a few days ago, adopted a resolution urging the Michigan senators to vote against abolishing the differential tariff on refined sugar. and recommending that the Senate adopt the reciprocal plan of giving the people of men of Michigan say that a reduction of per cent. on Cuban sugar will not hurt the bect-sugar industry in that State

The remarkable rumor comes from Ohio that a druggist in Uhrichsville, having been elected mayor, has taken flight to Zanesville and declares that he will not return until he can do so without danger of being his speech a few days ago Senator Rawlins | seized and inaugurated. It is possible that sireulation in the convention, and that one | Major Waller to make the island of Samar | but to ask the public to believe an Ohio

delegate is known to have received \$20 for "a howling wilderness." Similar orders man has run away from any kind of an

### THE HUMORISTS.

Modern Definition.

"Johnny, what is central time?" "Central time, ma'am, is the time the telephone girl keeps you waltin' while she gits

### His Capacity.

Smart Set. "Mrs. Talkington's husband ought to "He is. He can listen to nearly 200 words a minute."

## Hopeless.

Farmer Jones-Is your son still going tew the art school?

Farmer Brown-Nope; his instructor said it wa'nt no use. Why, arter he'd bin thar three months he didn't know no more about art than

### Well Supplied.

Baltimore American. "Look here," said the employer to the office

want off on the same excuse. How is that?" "Oh, sir," answered the office boy, struggling against the temptation to rush to the window pained to tell you that poor grandfather was a

## In Suspense.

Washington Star. "So you don't know whether you want to go to

"Well, suh," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'd like de refusal ob de job a little while."

"But I need somebody right away." "In dat case I'll have to let it go by. I's jes' bought a policy ticket, an' I'll hafter wait till aftuh de drawin' to see whether I's gwine to work at all or not."

### Father to the Man.

"No more meat," said Willie's pa. "When boys start eating they never know when to

"When I get to be a man like you I'll be dif-

"Yes; you won't eat so much then." "No, but I'li drink a lot. Aunt Mary was just telling ma that when you start drinking you never know when to stop."

### CONVENTION ECHOES

"We view with pleasure" is a striking phrase in the Republican platform, which shows up well in contrast with the customary Democratic expression, "We view with alarm."-Richmond Item.

The Republicans of Indiana adopted a good platform of principles, yesterday, and nominated an exceptionally strong ticket both in personnel and from a geographical point of view .- Connersville Times. cannot be fattened as cheaply as when corn Altogether the action of the convention

meets the hearty approval of Republicans The packers have known that there would | all through the State, and in its list of candidates and its platform very little can be found that will furnish material for the opposition to feed upon. There is no doubt of the success of the ticket at the election in November.-South Bend Tribune.

Worthily and well did the convention accomplish the high duties intrusted to its deliberations. It has chosen a party platform, an able exposition of sound Republican principles, that will insure the best interests of our State. A ticket was nominated, a ticket of true blue Republicans, men of master minds who will conduct the affairs of the State with honesy and inolligence, a ticket which will lead the party to one more sweeping victory.-Muncie

Unquestionably Senator Beveridge's address opening the Indiana Republican convention is one of the most remarkable political speeches ever delivered. In scope and comprehensiveness it is complete. In boldness of utterance, originality and precision of statement it is unique. Every vital public issue is taken up, discussed without subterfuge and the Republican position elucidated without fear and rendered impregnable by unanswerable logic.-Mad-

The State ticket nominated by the Republicans yesterday is composed of splendid material and will be a winner. There is not a man on the ticket but is thoroughly capable and of high standing, both as a citizen and a party worker. The Eighth congressional district would be better pleased if it had a representative on The report of the Bureau of Statistics the ticket, even though the Governor is from among us, but aside from this there can be no complaint and there is every thing to commend the ticket to the voters of the State. Madison county will roll up handsome majority for that ticket .- An-

The Republican state convention which adjourned at Indianapolis last night at 6:50 o'clock while the band played "Auld Lang the convention heard with profit the keynote of the campaign contained in the brilliant speech of Senator Beveridge. From Meantime, under this policy, the island is first to last the convention chose its best men, and in no other ticket in the history of the State has there been such well-balcur to all except the Oxnard beet-sugar anced value of manhood. The platform is an able document promulgating the sound principles and achievements of the Repub-

matter of nominating the ticket. The ticket tives of the party and proved to be the strongest in the race for the nominations to which they respectively aspired. There Mr. Post, inventor of the so-called Post | can be no doubt of the election of the entire ticket. The Republican party of the State will stand as a unit for it and the

committee of Treasury and Postoffice De- Democratic party cannot defeat it.-Columbus Republican. The conclusion of the monster meeting Indiana justifies all predictions that the inventor stated that from statistics ob- Republicans of this State would put into positive expression the principles and the catalogue houses, publishers or manufac- policies of the campaign upon which the congressional elections which are to take place this fall. The principles or the na-000,000,000 a year. He argued that his sys- | tional policies which were outlined and were emphasized in the expressions of the platform of the party do not disappoint Republicans and will prove to the country that the Republican party is still a fit leader of those forces which unite to enlarge covernment would receive a greater reve- the power of the Nation, to increase the efficiency of labor and of production, to foster prosperity, encourage good government and to develop and extend the regard in which this Nation is held by the Nation at large.-Elkhart Review.

# ACROBAT SUES FOR \$50,000.

Says the Affections of Camille D'Arville, His Ex-Wife, Were Stolen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.-Andrew W. Lyons, formerly an acrobat, has brought affections. In his complaint Lyons alleges' that he was the former husband of Mrs. Crellin, who, in 1909, obtained a divorce in 'hicago without Lyons's knowledge and subsequently married Crellin. Mrs. Crellin

# Extract from Indiana Platform.

is now in Brooklyn.

It is an able document containing many words, generally judicious. It contains one word, however, which is a platform in itself. We extract and print it here: "PROSPERITY."

That is a record on which the Repub-

# RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Mississippi Bubble.

Emerson Hough, author of this story, became favorably known to the public through his book, "The Girl at the Halfway House." In this later tale he handles a very different theme. "The Mississippi Bubble" is also a much more ambitious | western sea. This belief in a unity of work than any he has yet published. The and in a continuity of language has striking title he found ready at hand; it than John Law, the famous gamester and financier, whose great banking and specument and havoc in France nearly 200 years ago, was later known by this expressive novelist to take for his central character one whose career is so well known as Law's, yet, after all, it is not the personal, but the public acts of his life that are familiar to the readers of history. He was whatever may have been the case during his lifetime, his private affairs fell into an | who shattered the Roman power in the generations are concerned. In dealing with boy, "you have already been off twice because the romance of his life doubless Mr. Hough considered this vague knowledge as one of the probabilities. How much basis he has for this romance it is impossible for one who has not made a close and watch the baseball parade. "oh, sir, I am study of Law's biography to say. So deftly are his complicated love affairs woven into the web of events known by all who have read of him at all to be true that the line between fact and fiction cannot easily be drawn. Naturally this artful treatment adds greatly to the realism and the interest of the story The narrative divides itself into three

parts, in which the scenes and incidents differ widely. Law, with his brother, is first introduced, at the time of his arrival in London from Edinburgh, his reputation as the originator of novel and daring financial ideas having preceded him. He is represented as handsome, well mannered, and bold and self-confident in affairs of the heart, as well as in more material pursults. He meets the woman of his choice, Lady Catherine Knollys, by accident before he has fairly entered London; he falls instantly in love with her and engages in a swift and ardent courtship in which he succeeds in winning the lady's affections, and all promises well. But the course neither of true love nor of his other interests runs smoothly at this time. For killing a man in a duel he is thrown into prison and sentenced to death; he is also estranged from his sweetheart through the descendants of the Vernons. At the open- author has performed her task conscienwiles of her treacherous friend who is in | ing of the story the feud existing between Escaping from prison, he fines himself by mistake on a vessel bound

for America instead of France. His experience in America forms the second part of the tale. Reckless and desperate, yet, withal, observant of the great possibilities of the country, he wanders over the new world in company with French voyagers, explorers, Indians-adventurers all, seeking they scarcely know what. At last he comes with his company to the "Messasebe," and there he lingers long; there, the author would have us believe, he builds the foundation of what, long after, results in "the Mississippi bub-While leading this savage life he has various wild adventures, a fight with Indians and capture by them among the rest. These are picturesque chapters, and the flavor of primitive existence which they bring into what would otherwise be largely a chronicle of the conventional and luxurious gives the book a peculiar attraction. The last and third part relates Law's experience in France as the trusted friend of the regent, Philippe of Orleans, and with his great financial scheme at last in successful operation. He had arrived in Paris just as Louis XIV lay dying, and one of the striking passages of the book is the description of the deathbed scene. Here, at the height of his success, when he is practically dictator and all men bow down to him, the two women who have most influenced his life appear again. The scene at the royal banquet where he meets once more the treacherous creature who has wrought him so much ill is very dramatic and suggests striking stage possibilities, though the book, as a whole, does not convey the unpleasant impression, now so common with fiction, that its author

description of Law as he looked on that oc-"There appeared now the tall, erect and vigorous form of a man owning a superb physical beauty. Powerful, yet not too heavy for ease, his figure retained that elasticity and grace which had won him favor in more than one court of Europe He himself might have been King as he advanced steadily up the brilliantly illuminated room. His costume, simply made, yet of the richest materials of the time; his wig, highly powdered, though of modest proportions; his every item of apparel appeared alike of great simplicity and barren

of pretentiousness What the incidents were that so complicated his love history, in what way the woman whom he did not love deceived him, how the web was at last untangledall these things form such a part of the interest of the story that to tell them here would be unfair to author and reader. It is enough to say that the tale is extremely well handled. It offers an unusual variety of picturesque scene and incident; its chief personage is vividly presented, the character study made of him being one likely to be accepted as a true portrait; and it is historical in a genuine sense. Unlike most so-called historical novels it is not built against a vague background of history; it is history in so far as it deals with public matters. It is a careful work in a literary sense, showing no signs of haste or carelessness, and in this respect is again exceptional. Altogether, it is a book quite out of the common and will undoubtedly meet the approval of discriminating read-The Bowen-Merrill Company, pub-

# A Story of a Nation.

tinuous popular history of Wales." It is and a clear and forceful writer. The work publicans of Indiana have named a win- very interesting on account of its clear and is based upon the idea that the great conning ticket. It was perhaps the largest definite outlines and the beautiful, poetic troversies, scientific and religious, which convention ever held by the Republicans prose in which the story of the Welsh na- filled the nineteenth century, have broad- the Republican party. It will take a comin the State. Outside of the delegates tion is told. The author is Owen M. Ed- ened out far beyond the narrow boundaries proper there were hundreds of others who wards, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, within which the specialists imagined them came to look or and take a hand in the evidently of Welsh descent and thoroughly to be confined. The older antagonists in imbued with the spirit of independence and | many of these controversies still continue, more profitable trade for farmers and manu- nominated is unexceptionable from head to progression characteristic of the Welsh as they will doubtless continue to the end, people. Brief quotations from the first to confront each other in the same attichapter will give an idea of the picturesque | tudes of opposition as at the beginning. country, so little known to the average But the general mind is no longer engaged reader or traveler. "Wales is a land of mountains. Its mountains explain its isolation and its love of independence; they | the new knowledge has brought fully into explain its internal divisions; they have view, and with the immense social and podetermined, throughout its history, what held by the Republicans of the State of the direction and method of its progress law of evolution is as clearly evident in were to be. The mountains of Wales rise the unfolding of great social movements as between the sea and the comparatively flat lands of the south of Britain, a curved line "is that if we accept the law of natural of summits, some 150 miles long, running | selection as a controlling principle in the from north to south. Two rivers skirt their ases on the land side, the Dee flowing northwards and the Severn southwards, both flowing to the western sea. The valley of the Severn separates the Welsh hills from those of Devon and Cornwall; the valley of the Dee separates them from those of the north of England, To the southwest a line of serrated hills, running far into the sea, forms the promontory of Eivion and Lleyn, the land of gigantic fortresses and weird, lonely peaks. Eastward, beyond the valley of the Conway, lie the green limestone hills of Denbigh, and beyond them lie the iron and lead hills of Flint. Southward a mountainous ridge runs, displaying precipitous, rocky slopes toward the west and the sea and undulating into high moorlands on the east. South of this group the Berwyn ranges run from northeast to southwest. To the west and north are the mountains of Gwynedd, with Snowdon among them, a glorious multitude. To the east the hills of Powys, equally numerous but with softer contour, fade away to the dim, distant lowlands of England. Beyond the valley of the Dovey, to the south, rises the desolate height of Pliniimmon. From it a long line of lower mountains curve to the southwest, breaking up, within sight of the sea, into a line of low, which is well characterized as "Principles isolated peaks. West of this half-circle a of Western Civilization." Cuba the commercial relief recommended for \$50,000 for the alienation of his wife's number of rivers run a short course to the fertile in suggestion and is a powerful exsea. From the eastern and southern slopes | position of a great subject. New York: the most important rivers of Wales-the | The Macmillan Company. Severn, the Wye and the Usk, fall down into remantic glens as they descend to the plains lying at the feet of the mountains. \* \* \* A glance at the map of Wales shows that it is difficult to conquer. Around its |velt in his annual message to irrigation as mountains fringes of lowlands lie, not exceeding 500 feet in altitude. Within this narrow fringe of fertile land rise uplands lands shows that the subject is growing leaves a widow. to the height of between 500 and 1,500 feet. in importance. The President said: "The Among these rise fastnesses to the height of between 200 and 300 feet. The whole part of the broken chain of mountains which rises in solitary majesty from an ex- and not to moral questions. Under the panse of sea and plain stretching from the little of "Irrigation in the United States" | cultar disease. Eight persons have died of lican party can stand. That is a platform | Ural mountains to the Alleghenies. A land | the subject is ably treated by a com- | the malady within a week and several on which it can carry the country again. of mountains which forms the character | petent hand. The author, Frederick M. | ashers are dengerously ill.

are one nation, because their land is unlike ir other lands. \* \* \* As far back as we can go they have a history-the traditions of many wandering nations blended into one; memories coming from a lost history, a the sound of the bells of Aberdovey co from the lost land deep down below much truth in it-the mountains absorb races that come and give them their chawas, in fact, inevitable, since the leading acter. \* \* As far back as we can some plain and sea, reached the mountains of world then known. The first race was lative scheme which wrought such excite- called Iberian, the next Celt. Then came Rome, and after a struggle lasting thirtyfive years its conquest of the mountains New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. of Wales was assured. The persistence of name. It is rather a daring venture for a | Rome in Wales-in its political thought, in its language and in its literature-is explained partly by the fact that it brought a new civilization to an impressionable peo ple, but chiefly because it had to defend that civilization against the growing aggression of heathen invaders. The migration of nations was beginning anew. The so noted a figure in a public sense that, eastern province was conquered between 450 and 520 by two great families of Teutonic invaders, the Angl s and the Saxons, unconsidered background so far as later | southeast of the island. It was not until 613 that the western tribes were defeated of them compare it with Lamb's "Tales" by the Angle King at Chester. The only part of the Roman province that was left | ground, whereas, as a matter of fact, it unsubdued was the mountainous country- is entirely different in scope and character modern Wales. It was at this time and and is intended for a more mature class among these mountains that the romances of readers. As a matter of interest to Mrs. of Arthur were born. They represented Hufford's friends a number of the comthen the spirit of unity and of freedom, ments are here quoted. Primary Education and, dim and distant though they seem, they still live in all true Welsh hearts. | just such a book as this. Those who have The annals of Wales for many centuries | not read Shakspeare before will do so now were burdened with devastating wars, civil if they are fortunate enough to get this and religious. Poetry and literature found expression during all these terrible years, dark ways plain." The Chicago Tribune and in spite of adverse circumstances have left their records as evidence of the exist- wisely and done the work with modesty ence of lofty intellects and noble hearts and success;" the Philadelphia Ledger that among the Welsh nation." This book fills she "has been faithful to the spirit of the a real want, for a history of this country text while adapting her version to the dein convenient form has been lacking.

### Dorothy Vernon.

"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" is the

in Flower." As in the latter book, Mr. characters and an historic episode. It is of author and publisher.' the time of Elizabeth. Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire, then the residence of Sir George Vernon, father of the Dorothy of this tale, is still in existence and belongs to the Sir George and his neighbor, the Duke of Rutland, living a few miles distant, kept the families apart. Sir John Manners, son of the duke, and Dorothy Vernon fall in love with each other and it is their clandestine love affair that forms the theme of the book. The story is told in the first person by Sir Malcolm Vernon, cousin to Dorothy and friend to Sir John Manners, the feud not extending to the younger generation. Dorothy, too, has a friend, Madge, beautiful blind girl, and Malcolm falls in love with her. Dorothy is a tempestuous person, quick-tempered, willful, spoiled and bent upon having her own way in all things. Her father is a choleric, domineerng man, and the verbal encounters between the two are frequent and furious when affairs do not move to the approval of either. Once he threatened to whip her, and in a spirit of deflance she tears off her bodice and bids him strike her bare shoulders. Dorothy is put to great straits to meet her lover, and once goes to meet him in the park, dressed as a man. Here is an absurd scene, fit only for the stage, which, there is reason to suspect, the author had in mind when writing it. When the girl, in her masculine garb, goes to the park she encounters her lover, who does not recognize her, but, supposing her to be a man, talks with her, and after a most remarkable conversation for strangers to indulge in finally suspects that his companion is a woman! Another scene obviously introduced for spectacular purposes is a dance by Dorothy in scant attire before Queen Elizabeth and her suite, who are guests at the hall. The girl takes all the wrote it with the stage in mind. Here is a paces of a horse, and enumerates her good points, calling them to the attention of an unwelcome wooer whom her father favors. Eventually, and after much tribulation true love wins, of course, both Dorothy and her cousin being made happy in their respective ways. The story will inevitably suggest "When

Knighthood Was in Flower" to readers familiar with the latter book. The grouping of the characters is similar. Dorothy is "Mary Tudor" under another name, her father is King Henry slightly varied. Madge differs not from Jane in type, and Malcolm Vernon and Manners are Caskoden and Brandon over again. The situations in the two books, too, resemble each other in numerous instances. The characters are treated in the same way, no attempt being made to give an old-time atmosphere to the tale. Dorothy, like Mary Tudor, has the modern feminine characence, also a free-and-easy tendency to indulge in pert remarks. This impression of ened by Christy's illustrations, which are pleasing representations of the twentiethcentury girl.

In "When Knighthood Was in Flower" Mr. Major told a story in which a variety of events and adventures was abundantly mingled with a gentle and amiable sentimentality. A great number of people liked In "Dorothy Vernon" he has produced another of the same sort. No similar welcome. It is handsomely printed | Harper & Brothers. by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Principles of Western Civilization. In this work Mr. Benjamin Kidd, author of "Social Evolution," again shows himself The book bearing the title "Wales" is one of the Putnam series of "The Stories of | to be an original and deep thinker, a close the Nations" and is sent forth as "a con- student of the drift of social movements with the past aspects of these disputes. It is becoming more and more preoccupied with the larger problems beyond, which litical issues which are now seen to be ultimately involved. The operation of the in any field of nature or progress. "What we are coming to see." says this author. process of social evolution we must, by inherent necessity, also accept it as operating in the manner in which, in the long run, it produces the largest and most effective results. Our attention throughout the course of human history has been concentrated hitherto on the interests of the individuals who for the time being comprised what we call society. Yet what we are now brought to see is that the overwhelming weight of numbers, as of interests, in the evolutionary process, is never in the present. It is always in the future. It is not the interests of those existing individuals with which all our systems of thought and of political science have concerned themselves. but the interests of the future, which weight the meaning of the evolutionary process in history." nish the keynote of the whole, work. It is an argument to prove that the real sig- Jacob H. Smith in the Island of Samar, nificance of all the great social and economic movements of any given period lies | tives have been largely exaggerated. "As in the future rather than in the present, and that the forces which are really shaping on." he said, "there has been more of the development of progressive peoples are much less concerned with the interests of the existing generation than they are with those that are to come after. On these lines the author has formulated a theory The work is

# Irrigation in the United States.

The prominence given by President Roosea means of fertilizing large tracts of arid forest and water problems are perhaps the country is naturally a place of refuge, the most vital internal questions of the United home of independence. \* \* \* Wales forms | States." Of course he referred to physical

of those who come to it, giving them a Newell, is chief of the division of hyvague similarity of ideas which makes drography of the United States Geological unity possible in history and in literature- Survey, secretary of the American Forestthat is the abiding fact in the history of ry Association, etc., and is one of the most Wales. The inhabitants of the mountains | capatile writers on the subject in the counfeel, amid all their differences, that they try long and practical experience givty to his utterances. He is also eer. For a number of years en continuously engaged in lgations of the extent to egions can be reclaimed by frialning the cost and carvoirs, measuring the flow of for power, Irrigation and other Bustfa. purposes and mapping the arunderground waters. In this attempts to bring together in as mnical a character as possible the refigure of his book is no less a personage nations, ever moving westward across and experience. The will be found instructive by all who Wales standing on the outer edge of the interested in the question of artificial igation on a large scale or even for arming or market garden purposes. The book is liberally and helpfully illustrated.

### Mrs. Hufford's Book.

"Shakspeare in Tale and Verse," by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford, of Indianapolis, the volume to whose merits the Journal called its readers' attention some time since, is being well received by the reviewers, especially those of England. Almost without exception they speak of it with approval, though, curiously enough, a few as if it were endeavoring to cover the same says: "There has long been a need for book to arouse their interest and make the says the author "has chosen her plays mands of the modern reader;" the Philadelphia Press that the book ought to be of service in awakening the interest of young readers in Shakspeare. The Detroit Free Press thinks that on the part of her full title of the new novel by Mr. Charles youthful audience she deserves a vote of Major, author of "When Knighthood Was | thanks. The Worcester Spy says: "The work must be declared one for which there is a use. It is prepared with literary skill, Major has chosen to deal with historic is useful and valuable, and is a credit to

Of the British periodicals the London Daily News says the author has accomplished her task with discretion and good taste, the Leeds Mercury that the book is 'a capital piece of work, and we are grateful to Mrs. Hufford." The Pilot says the that "the plan has been carried through with adequate skill, and it is a good plan. Altogether Mrs. Hufford has reason to be pleased with the reception of her book.

### Captain of the Gray Horse Troop.

This story, by Hamlin Garland, is one of the author's best. The literary mannerisms that mar some of his tales are not especially noticeable in this, and though, as in many of his other stories, he has a than is sometimes the case in setting forth his views. His theme this time is the treatment of the Indians on the government reservations. One Captain Curtis is made agent at one of these reservations, and his attempt to protect the Indians in their rights brings him at once into conflict with neighboring settlers, who are constantly encroaching upon the reserved territory; with the hangers-on who prey in one way and another upon the red men, and with a senator of the State, who is in "deal" to deprive the tribe of the best part of the land set apart to them. His experience with these opposing elements and his final triumph after long struggle and much discouragement form the chief incidents of the tale outside of the love interest. In the latter the daughter of the senator is involved, and one of the agent's achievements is that of convincing the young woman that Indians are human be ings deserving of consideration and kind treatment, and not creatures as much beneath her notice as four-legged animals. The action of the story is rapid, the incidents are well-handled and there are a number of dramatic situations. The book will afford an evening's pleasant entertain. ment. New York: Harper & Brothers.

# Wild Life of Orchard and Field.

This book is a revised and enlarged edition under a new name of "Friends Worth Knowing," by the same author, Ernest Ingersoll. The latter was published by the Harpers nearly twenty years ago, and the present volume contains so much new matter that it is practically a new work. Its illustrations, photographed from life and nature, are entirely so. The book is a delightful study of wild animals and their habits, characteristics and ways, and of outdoor nature in connection with them, Birds of many kinds, small deer, moles weasels, wild mice, flying squirrels and teristics of self-confidence and independ- many other interesting creatures are treated in such a way that one is made to feel personally acquainted with them. Under such present-day young womanhood is strength- titles as "Our Winter Birds," "Birds of Passage," "How Animals Get Home," ctc., the author takes the reader into his confidence and tells a great many of the secrets of nature that few persons know. There are twenty-four illustrations, all photographed from life, of woodchucks, squirrels, birds of different kinds in their pative haunts, birds' nests gophers and other interesting creatures or their nests and homes. Nature lovers will find the book doubt this book, too, will meet with a interesting and instructive. New York;

# Playful Bryanesque Wit.

Kansas City Star.

The playful wit of William J. Bryan is again apparent in the following paragraphs from the last issue of the Commoner: "The tobacco trusts are engaged in a war n Great Britain, America tobacco will have to smoke up to make good the trust losses in England. "The Washington Democrat says: 'President Roosevelt is the Grover Cleveland of

"Someone has defined a farmer as a man who makes his money on a farm and spends it in town, and an agriculturist as one who makes his money in town and spends it on a farm."

mission to decide which is the aggrieved

With that characteristic modesty for which Mr. Bryan is famous, especially among the Filipinos, he does not claim the personal authorship of the distinction here made between the farmer and the agriculturist, but many will remember that he once used it in a speech or interview, and without credit. Now it is atributed to 'someone

# Rector Conaty Will Not Resign.

WASHINGTON, April 27.-Bishop Thomas James Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, emphatically denies a published report that he contemplated resigning the rectorship of the university. He says there are no dissensions at the university and that he had no intention of resigning. He likewise authorizes the statement that there is no foundation whatever for reports concerning the financial condition of the university. The Catholic University of America, like all other educational institutions, he says, needs larger endowment for broader development, but it has received generarous support.

# Stories of Cruelties Exaggerated.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 .- Col. Arthur Wagner, who has been adjutant general at Manila two years, arrived here en route to Chicago to assume the duties of adjutant general. Colonel Wagner, when asked These sentences fur- to express his opinion as to the alleged cruelties perpetrated by the orders of Gen. said that the stories of cruelty to the nato the 'water cure' they lay so much stress that in imagination of the people of the United States than in the island of Samar.

> Telegraph Operator Accidentally Shot TOPEKA, Kan., April 27,-William W. Carr, aged thirty-seven years, one of the best known telegraph operators in the West, was accidentally shot to-day and instantly killed while visiting his parents at Eudora, Kan. Carr was alighting from a buggy when he tripped, discharging his shotgun. He received the contents of both barrels over the heart. Mr. Carr had been connected with the Associated Press in To-

peka since 1892 and had worked at Kansaa

# City. Omaha, Denver and other points. He

Spotted Fever Scourge. MISSOULA, Mont., April 27.-The spotted fever scourge in the Bitter Root valley has broken out with greater violence than at any time known in the history of the pe-